UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/993,127	11/14/2001	Gyung-Yun Chwa	678-713 (P9688)	6212

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EXAMINER
BAYERL, RAYMOND J

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2173	

DATE MAILED: 05/11/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary		09/993,127	CHWA, GYUNG-YUN
		Examiner	Art Unit
		Raymond J. Bayerl	2173

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _____ MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *17 April 2006*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *6, 9 - 15* is/are pending in the application.

   4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *6, 9 - 15* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *14 November 2001* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

   Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

   Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

   a)☒ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

   1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

   2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

   3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

   * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *27 December 2005*.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: _____.

1.   The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

2.   Claims 6, 9 – 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Smethers ("Smethers"; US #6,560,640 B2) in view of Mintz ("Mintz"; US #6,250,930 B1).

As per independent claim 6, Smethers discloses a system that allows a user to bookmark web pages on a handheld device. The user programs the bookmarks manually and identifies a bookmark with a specific number. Thus, Smethers teaches "selecting one of a plurality of bookmarks, wherein each bookmark includes a URL (Uniform Resource Locator) field for saving an address of an Internet resource" (col. 3 lines 1-6 & col. 3 lines 34-44).

When a Smethers user has launched a bookmark, the bookmark has an identifier, the identifier is a button key, and when the key is pressed, it is used to point to the stored URL, which launches a document or file to be displayed to the browser.

The difference between the claims and Smethers is that the claim recites the use of "a browser ID field for saving a browser ID used to select a corresponding browser from the plurality of browsers" and "launching a browser of the plurality of browsers corresponding to the browser ID". Smethers has a single implied browser that is referenced by such URL names as http://www.uplanet.com/stocks.html (see fig 4), but does not **explicitly** teach that a "plurality of browsers" may be referenced through such stored bookmark information.

However, Mintz teaches a system for allowing a user to view web-browsing

information on the Internet on a single screen similar to that of Smethers. In addition,

Mintz discloses "launching a browser of the plurality of browsers corresponding to the

browser ID, the launched browser interpreting a URL of the selected bookmark, and

accessing the Internet resource" (col. 7 lines 58-65): Mintz teaches the **launching** of

multiple browsers that can be incorporated into a memo, message, survey,

questionnaire or direct mail piece, all of which can be simultaneously displayed on a

single screen, where the e-Logic system is capable of transforming the multimedia e-

mail message into the equivalent of a web page (col 6, lines 49 – 64). Currently, the e-

Logic system permits about fifteen independent browsers to be simultaneously (rather

than sequentially) displayed on a single screen (while about fifty browsers can be

simultaneously displayed on multiple screens). This allows for the simultaneous search,

viewing and transmittal of multiple search engines, multiple web sites, **bookmarks** or

any combination thereof.

Mintz's multiple browsers can present a variety of forms of information—A variety

of multimedia file formats may be embedded in an e-Logic mail message, these

including Microsoft Word documents (*.doc), Microsoft Excel spreadsheets (*.xls),

Microsoft Excel worksheets (*.xlw) and Powerpoint presentations (*.ppt) (col 5, lines 24

– 52). This means that the bookmarks that are used in Mintz will carry a "browser ID of

a selected bookmark" in order to cause the content referenced to be properly presented

by the proper application program, when it supplies the kind of "browser" needed to

represent the web page-equivalent in the message. Typically, and as is suggested by

Mintz, the file extension (e.g., (*.doc), (*.xls)) will signify to the rendering device just what kind of "browser" implementation should be employed. The application-specific objects require their corresponding application to be invoked, in order to be viewable during a "browser" session.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the launching of a browser as taught by Smethers to include a launch from a particularly-specified browser as in Mintz, in order to obtain a system that allows the user to bookmark information of URL web pages and have a plurality of browser types to choose from in producing a useful result. Motivation lies at least in Smethers, where the rendering of a bookmark is intended to give a user a useful result, and in the case of content encoded in a non-standard format besides markup language, a reference in the stored bookmark information needs to specify the correct destination for the multimedia content that is accessed from the Internet.

As per claim 9, where "the browser ID field is 8 bits", and claim 10, in which "the URL field is 64 bits", it was notoriously well known in the art that a browser ID and Uniform Resource Locator field must contain some certain number of bits, and also that it was notoriously well known to employ power of two bit-multiples, such as 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, etc. Please note, for example, that Smethers states that a Bookmark ID is preferably **two bytes** in size (col. 12 line 42; this meaning 16 bits).

The examiner takes OFFICAL NOTICE of the ubiquity of power of two bit-multiples for encoding items in storage, and it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the bit size of

Smethers/Mintz to such standard values as are claimed. This permits the binary-operating computer system an optimum efficiency in handling the data for bookmarks as it is accessed.

As per claim 11, which recites, "the URL field is a string with null termination", it was also notoriously well known to those of ordinary skill in the art that a URL field is a string with null termination, since the data of a URL is of a "string" format, and when it ends, a "null" is used as contrast to the main portion of the "string".

The examiner further takes OFFICAL NOTICE that a "URL field" must end with a termination after a set of characters. It is important for strings to end with a termination, which can be any type of termination character, i.e. null sign, pound sign, or asterisk symbol, for the logic encoded in an information handling system, so that system is able to determine the ending of the set of characters in a string field. It would therefore have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the URL string of Smethers/Mintz to include a null character for a termination character, so that the information would be properly delimited for the purposes of storage and access in the bookmark system disclosed by both Smethers and Mintz.

Independent claim 12 focuses on "A bookmark frame generating method" of the kind that uses "a bookmark manager" to implement "a bookmark" via a "bookmark file" that contains the "browser" "ID" and "URL" as has been discussed above in reference to claim 6. However, the bookmarks of Smethers are authored manually by a user, and in Mintz, an entire e-Logic Authoring and Editing Engine is provided for this purpose (col 5,

line 24 – col 6, line 7), so a "bookmark manager" that creates a "bookmark file" was also

known in such art as Smethers and Mintz. In particular, Mintz suggests that a "selected

browser" for an "Internet resource having the unique protocol" is needed, as in the case

of different formats of file content as in Mintz.

As per claim 13, Smethers in view of Mintz discloses the step of "inputting a

bookmark name in the assigned bookmark file after the URL inputting step" (as at

Smethers, col. 12 lines 5-10)—the Smethers system, for example, will use a number as

a shorthand reference to a bookmark.

The "bookmark file" that results in the Smethers/Mintz combination results in

"saving a bookmark frame including the URL of the Internet resource having the unique

protocol...and the allocated ID corresponding to the selected browser", as in claim 15.

Independent claim 14 reiterates the claim 6 function, when its "program" will

"launch the particular browser according to the browser ID" that is designated by the

use of a "bookmark frame" that has "a URL field corresponding in 1:1 relation to the

browser ID field". However, and as has been noted above, the Smethers system of

bookmark retention, where a "URL field" is retained to "access the Internet according to

the URL", would have obviously benefited from the kind of "browser ID"-specific

functionality that is suggested by Mintz.

3. Applicant's arguments filed 17 April 2006 have been fully considered but they are

not persuasive.

Applicant argues at page 5 that "Smethers teaches '[n]either the compact

bookmark identifier nor the compact request include a universal resource locator [URL]

for the selected bookmarked document", in supposed contrast to the present claims, in

which a "bookmark" has both a "URL" and "a browser ID". However, Smethers **does**

teach that <u>an intermediate server</u> is used to receive the <u>compact request</u> (Abstract). In

Smethers, a <u>proxy server device 116 will intercept the compact request from the</u>

<u>wireless client device</u> [100] <u>and convert the compact request into a normal request</u>,

which <u>uses the appropriate URL previously associated with the bookmark</u> (col 8, lines 1

– 57). This means that the overall "method of Internet access" (claim 6), "bookmark

frame generating method" (claim 12) and "apparatus for accessing the Internet" (claim

14) will need to retain the <u>URL</u> in Smethers, even if it's not at the particular location of

the wireless terminal device by which a bookmark request is entered.

At page 6, applicant then argues that "Mintz teaches using different file formats

and does not teach or suggest opening these filenames using only a given application",

since files with various filename extensions may be "placed on top of" one another, so

that it is "unclear which 'browser' is used to open a specific file format". However, it is to

be understood in the illustration in Mintz of standard application program associations

through filename extensions like *.doc, *.ppt, etc. that for the kind of content arriving

from an online source that uses the extension, a "browser" using the appropriate

application program is referenced, for the purpose of correctly rendering such content.

Applicant also argues concerning Mintz at page 6 that "the 'variety of multimedia

file formats,'...which the Examiner refers to above, clearly refers to the actual filenames

and extensions as opposed to a bookmark." However, the format of the <u>enhanced e-</u>

<u>mail message</u> in Mintz is sufficient to read upon a reasonably broad interpretation of

"bookmark", which is a shortcut reference to an object that is sourced from a storage

arrangement that is capable of supporting browser interaction as in the viewing of Mintz

insertions. Indeed, the access of a "bookmark" in general is suggested in Mintz's

search, viewing and transmittal of...bookmarks (col 7, lines 43 – 65). In combination

with Smethers, there is a suggestion that the URL invocation of Smethers then be

accompanied by a reference to the proper rendering method, as is done when Mintz

calls the application program for a particular kind of file that is to be browsed during a

web page browsing session, according to a particular protocol for that application

program.

4.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to

applicant's disclosure.

During a new and updating search of the relevant prior art, the Examiner

additionally noted the relevance of the bookmarking arrangements of Li et al. (US

#6,631,496 B1) and Burleson (US #2004/0,075,682 A1).

5.   **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time

policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

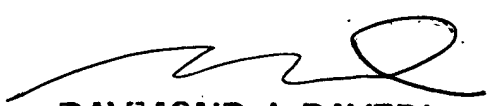extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later

than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

6.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Raymond J. Bayerl whose telephone number is (571)

272-4045. The examiner can normally be reached on M - Th from 9:30 AM to 4:30 PM

ET.

7.   If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Kristine Kincaid, can be reached at 571-272-4063. All patent application

related correspondence transmitted by FAX **must be directed** to the central FAX

number (571) 273-8300.

8.   Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or

proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (571) 272-

2100.

RAYMOND J. BAYERL
PRIMARY EXAMINER
ART UNIT 2173
10 May 2006